

London Offices of THE SUN, All communications should be addressed M. Whith, else strand, London, W. C.

Obstruction is a Duty.

The Hon, ROSWELL P. FLOWER struck twelve when he frankly admitted, in reply to a taunt from Major McKinley, that the sole object of the dilatory proceedings on the part of the minority in the House was to prevent the passage of the Force bill.

"We accept that issue," said Mr. FLOWER, "and stand upon it."

If the ordinary legislative business of Congress is blocked from now on until March 4: If every pending measure is made to await the result of the struggle now central in the Senate, but perhaps soon to be transferred again to the House; if public interests and private hopes and demands are alike pushed aside for a few weeks; if not an appropriation bill goes through before the adjournment of the Fifty-first Congress and an extra session of the Fiftysecond Congress becomes necessary; if even worse things than these happen, the country will still have paid a low price for its escape from an imminent danger.

Democrats in the Senate and in the House are awake to the immeasurable importance of the principle at stake. They will do their duty, and part of their duty is to avail themselves of every known expedient to prevent flual action on this self-perpetuating meas ure of partisanship until a new House comes in, honestly representative of the country's sentiment on the subject.

At such a time the name of obstructionist becomes an honorable and glorious title. It is not necessary to pick words or to disayou the true motive of tactics of delay. Remember how RANDALL resisted and defeated the Force bill of 1875.

Alliance Legislators.

The lower House of the Kansas Legislature is a branch of the Farmers' Alliance this year, and the proceedings are a trifle less formal than is common in legislative bodies. There is a large attendance of Alliance leaders, and perhaps the consciousness of being watched by their bosses makes the new legislators a little embarrassed and uncomfortable. Besides, the majority of the members are unacquainted with one another. as well as with parliamentary etiquette. The typical member, as described by the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times, "would be a man nearly 50 years of age, somewhat stoutly built, short of stature. and gray of beard. The great majority of the members have passed the prime of life, and nearly all of them look like men who have earned their living by hard labor." They are "hard headed but not bald headed; all of them have heads of hair that would prevent the ticket seller for a variety show from giving them seats in the front row." Spectacles are few, there are no silk hats, and the members are not pretty, but mean business. Such is the Assembly which Secretary of State WILLIAM Higgins called to order at noon last Tuesday. Signing the roll and swearing in proceeded quietly, though the House broke into applause when the head of Higgins's gavel flew off the handle. J. B. Coons was elected temporary Speaker. He "became mixed" in putting a motion, and the House laughed. We are from the rural districts gentlamen," said the unabashed Coons, "and liable to make mistakes, but we hope to come out all right by and by." It was moved that the rules of the last House be adopted with single change. Only one member voted against the motion, but Mr. Coons cried out that "the noes predominate." Somebody moved that the motion lie on the table. "Shall It lie on the table ?" asked the temporary Speaker. "Those who want it to lie on the table say ave, and those who want to be contrary say no." Finally the original motion was carried, most of the members not voting, perhaps because they were a little puzzled as to what the vote was about.

ELDER of Franklin, "a short, thick-set man, whose dark chin whiskers, cut in an old-fashioned style, reached down like a thick, long stubble to the Prince Albert coat which was buttoned up tightly to his chin," was elected Speaker. BEN MATCH-ETT of Osborne was elected Speaker pro tem. At the conclusion of the roll call Representative BRYDEN objected to the way in which the Clerk pronounced his name. "I called it twice," said the Clerk severely, and then urbanely, but somewhat inappositely, added, "Thank you." During this roll call the most illustrious son of the Sunflower State was placed upon exhibition. JERRY SIMPSON "looked over the assemblage through gold-bowed spectacles. He slight of figure, and his face tanned and sallow as it is keen and bright. His hair is dark, and heightens the sallow aspect of his countenance. All that was farmer-like about him was the old, faded, spring overcoat he were. His neat black tie and clerical-looking collar gave him rather the appearance of a clergyman, and he taughs derisively at the stories told of his sockless The Clerk called "Dickinson" twice. A man in the middle aisle rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, you got my name wrong. It's Dickson." "Never mind," said Speaker Elden of Franklin; "answer any way." BEN RICH of Trego was nominated for Chief Clerk. During the roll call member asked, "What is going on?" Gravely did the Speaker rebuke the inquirer: "You ought to pay attention. What are we doing? We are voting for BEN Rich for Chief Clork." Then the other officers selected by the Alliance caucus were elected by acclamation. There were two ladies in the list. JOHN SLAUGHTERBACK is one of the assistant doorkeepers. The usual committees of notification were appointed, and the House adjourned. When the House had been called to order

the next morning the Chaplain made a prayer in which he "especially desired the Almighty to bless Speaker Elder." After a number of motions, a member who rose to offer a resolution was interrupted by the Speaker, who said:

"Wait a minute: the Chair is accidentally a little of his base. The next order of business after prayer ought to have been the reading of the journal. Let us read So the journal was read. Among the en-

tries in it was one to the effect that Speaker ELDER, on taking the chair, made "a short but well-chosen speech." Then the House tried to elect eight pages. Eight candidates were nominated, and the Speaker decided that only eight could be nominated. At last he agreed that each member should write . A card the names of eight candidates.

And so the morning hour passed in a wrangle over small patronage. It was not the most encouraging sort of beginning for a body supposed to be fiercely devoted to retrenchment and reform.

Speaker ELDER, it should be explained, is not the ingenuous and untutored agriculturist that he seems. He has been in polities for fifty years, says the correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, "during which period he has fathomed the secret of all parties, and been able to strike the right combination whenever necessary." He is a candidate for Senator, and many shrewd observers think he has the inside track. We should think the Alliance members would be greatly relieved when somebody is elected to succeed Mr. INGALLS. They are watched and warded more carefully than a fairy princess was ever chaperoned by a dragon, and dark threats are made that if any of them should dare to vote for the terrible In-GALLS, the offenders will be made to suffer from constriction and a feeling of ropiness in the cervical region. A curious circular issued by the Alliance before the meeting of the Legislature warns the members against Republican seductions:

"The best way to do is for two or three strong men rom every representative district carried by the Peo ple's party to come to Topeka as early as possible before the senatorial election takes place, and remain until it is passed. This will-erve to encourage and strengthen our friends. Our members must be all on hand every day and hour of every season. They must remain on duty, and they must resist all approaches of strangers or acquaintances who offer any sort of social induceneuts or changes out of the usual order. A theatre ticket is a small matter, a friendly attention perhan a more courtesy, indeed, and yet may be the first step in the rain of an honest man. A stroll about the streets may terminate in a council chamber where the souls of men are tartered for money. The lobby is a many-sided in amy. The new member is in constant danger of its vitiating influences for, like a serpent's charm, it operstes unseen livery County Alliance should see to it that the people's interests are protected in this matter From among the candidates proposed, select one who can best serve the people, and, then see that he gets all the rotes ne is entitled to.

It must be rather hard for the legislative reshmen of fifty to be placed in the care of Alliance watchmen and kept in seclusion far from the giddy whiri of amusement and dissigntion in Topeka. It's dull on a Kansas farm in the winter, and the Alliance man who comes up to the capital ought to be allowed to go to a show if he is invited.

The Canoe's Place More Than Filled.

Since our esteemed contemporary, the Engle Lake Canoe, was duly deducted after its editor's confession, from THE SUN's list of Toxas journals which had risen and thrown off the fatal incubus of mugwumpery, we have observed a very material addition to that band of high and true spirited Democrats. The leader in this Democratic revival is asserted by our esteemed contemporary, the Dallas Times-Herald, to be itself. and, we believe, without dispute. In a recent issue the Times-Herald records twelve Texas newspapers not yet on The Sun's catalogue, which deserve to be added. Giving first the list as recently printed in THE SUN, omitting, however, the two justifiable but still unauthorized additions of the Galveston News and the Dullas News, and placing the Times-Herald's reënforcement last, the array would stand as follows: Terrell Times Star.

Dallas Times-Herald, Waco Day Dallas Southern Mercury. Brenham Banner. Temp'e Times. Fort Worth Gazette. Marshall Star. Marshall Mersenger San Antonio Express. Port Worth Math, Vernon Guard, Navasota Tublet. San Antonio Dally Times

TIMES HERALD'S ADDITION Houston Age, Tyler Record, Sherman Register Buntaville Item. Beeride Bee. Terrell Register, Cameron Herald, Cameron Chronicis Cherokee Herald, Abilene News, Wazahachte Mirror, Mexia Democrat.

The imperial State of Texas is fast rang ing itself alongside of the Empire State of New York in the solidification of its Democratic strength on the side of genuine, aggressive, undismayed, and undisguised Democracy. Why should not the Eagle Lake Canoe join in ?

Father Ignatius.

Father IGNATIUS has closed his mission in ew York and has gone to Florida for rest and recuperation preparatory to undertaking similar missions in other cities of the Union. Therefore it is a proper time to con sider what is the true character of this

Anglican monk as exhibited here. When he first came to New York he was supposed to be a religious enthusiast, fanatical, it might be, but sincere and earnest and single-minded in his desire for the conversion of the souls of men. His monk's garb was looked upon as typical of his abandonment of the world, and his shaver hend and sandalled feet were taken as indications that he mortified the flesh in the hope of quickening the spirit. Everybody therefore, was prepared to listen to him with respect as a man who was honestly trying to live up to his precepts. But doubts as to his genuineness soon arose, and the longer he remained the greater they became.

Throughout his whole series of discourse he has thrust his own personality forward with the vanity of a drum major and a sleight-of-hand performer. The professional revivalist called the Boy Preacher, though really he is a man grown, is now celebrating himself in one of the Methodist churches of the town, but he cannot come up to the selflaudation of the Anglican monk, and he to not more irreverential and is less expensive. Both of them work for pay; but Father IG NATIUS wants the whole cash proceeds of the performance, while the other accepts a stip-

ulated price. Usually the people who attended the meetings of this English monk were required to pay handsomely for their seats; and, besides, his pictures and books were hawked about among the audiences as if he were the fat woman in a second-rate show The scale of prices at the Lenox Lyceum last Sunday afternoon was twenty-five cents general admission and fifty cents and one dollar for reserved seats. Hence his revenue from the performance, after paying all expenses, was more than \$800. A star actor might have been satisfied with so rich a return from the box office. According to his own statement to Dr. RAINSFORD, "\$300 is the least sum we receive from our Sunday evening services in a hall." The cash profits of his long mission must therefore have been large, especially as the gate money has been increased by many voluntary contribu-

tions to the fund. The excuse which Father Ignatius makes for this remarkable exhibition of greed is that he wants the money for his Llanthony Abbey in Wales. But his mission was not advertised as for such a purpose. It was proclaimed as a campaign for the salvation of souls only. What, too, is Lianthony Abbey except Father IGNATIUS? It is not recognized institution of any Church, but is his and for his glory alone. If the abbey's objects are worthy, and it commands respect at home, what occasion would he have had to come hither begging for money in its behalf? Evidently the English people distrust the man, and with very good reason. He has no consistent religious system to teach, and his monasticism seems to be of the sham and pinchbeck order. His snirituality is not true and deep enough to

appeal to the hearts of men. It has a hollow ring, the shallowness of his religious feeling is painfully apparent, and its genuineness is

not less doubtful. His controversy with Dr. RAINSFORD reveals him in his true colors. He preached at that church to men only on manly purity, with the understanding that the collection to be taken up should not go to him, but for the reclamation of fallen women. after the sermon he sent back \$25 which Dr. RAINSFORD had given him as a personal gift, on the ground that it was not enough pay. He wanted some or all of the money intended for the failen women! "The plain fact of the matter is." he wrote to the rector of St. George's. that I can't afford to preach in the churches I have to speak in the halls." And why Because he can there better reach the souls of men? No, "because they bring more

help to our work"! Bishop Potter's license for him to preach in the churches was therefore a waste of indulgence. He would probably have preferred the advertisement of the Episcopal condemnation, for he is after money only, according to his own confession. He is not trying to build up the Church, but to build up

Lianthony Abbey in celebration of himself. This man may not be a conscious humbug. He may be no more than a superlative egotist and self-secker; but practically the result is the same. He denounces Mr. Mac-QUEARY as unfit to remain in the Church "to poison the spiritual waters which our children are to drink;" but the deadliest poison does not come from honest heretics. It comes from those who make of religion a cloak for greed and vain personal display. Now that he has exposed himself so thoroughly, Father Ignative ought to be dismissed as a mountebank and a nuisance.

The town of Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, has three forlorn and unappreclated refrigerators. Cigars are stored in one of them, and a shopkeeper includes the other two among his unsalable lumber. The town has no use for ice, and refrigerators are a drug in the market.

According to recent consular reports received at Washington, the only countries where ice is not popular are some tropical regions where one would suppose the coolng commodity would be welcomed as one of Heaven's best gifts. The little island of Reunion has ice and snow on the tops of two of its mountains, but the people regard them as damp and uncomfortable, and keep away. Most Brazilians believe that it is unhealthy to use ice in their climate. Three tons of ice a day suffices for the city of Santlago de Cuba with 48,000 inhabitants. Two-thirds of the population are negroes, and Consul REIMER writes that even if ice were cheaper, he is convinced they would not use it. In the Philippine Islands ice water is regarded as injurious to health, and drinking water is cooled by putting it into bottles which are laid on the ice. In Jaffa, the scaport of Jerusalem, a company was formed three years ago to make artificial ice, but the enterprise was soon abandoned, as customers were not found for the product.

A liking for ice, like the taste for olives, must be cultivated. But there are other very good reasons why ice is not destined soon to come into general use in tropical towns. Most of their inhabitants are very poor. and ice is a luxury beyond means. Not a few consumers of ice in this city last summer reduced their daily supply when the price was advanced to a cent a pound. Perhaps some of them would have worried along without any ice at all if the ice merchant had demanded five cents a pound, as he does in Tangier, Managua, Iquique, Bahia, Valparaiso, and many other niaces, or even three and a half cents, the ruling rate in Rio de Janeiro. When ice sells at four-fifths the price of sugar, poor people have no opportunity to become familiar

with its advantages. Most natives of the tropics, however, fail to understand that ice is useful for any purpose. The good housewife of Brazil, for instance, would think it very poor domestic economy to buy an ounce of meat or fruit not required for the day's needs. One of our consuls in Colombia says the people of that country have a prejudice against keeping fresh meat uncooked. They do not wish to preserve food. "The people of Dutch Guiana," writes Consul BROWNE, "buy only enough tood to last from day to day. The habits and ideas of these people must be revolutionized before hey will regard refrigerators with favor or have any use for ice. In the chief town of Dutch Guiana only 500 people in a population of 27,000 use ice at all. Our consul at San José, the capital of Costa Rica, writes that the standard of comfort among the 25,000 people of that town is not sufficiently high to bring refrigerators into use. In Zanzibar and South Africa the high price of manufactured

ice precludes any general use of it. Maine ice in considerable quantities finds its way to far southern latitudes. By the time congealed portions of the Kennebeo River reach the Isthmus of Panama they are quoted at five cents a pound. The same ice at Nassau is worth four cents a pound, while at Bermuda it sells at the comparatively cheap rate of three-fourths of a cent a pound. The only cargo of ice ever landed in Cadiz went from Boston in 1856. The customs officers insisted that it must be landed on the docks in a burning sun and weighed like other freight. The argument that ensued lasted for several weeks, and most of the cargo turned into water before the vessel was unloaded. Two shipments of ice from New England have recently been sent to the tropical coast of West Africa. but neither proved profitable. No adequate means has yet been provided there for the preservation of ice, and the larger part of these cargoes melted before they could be sold. Recent attempts to develop a trade in ice between this country and Egypt have been unsuccessful because the artificial product made in Cairo, Alexandria, and Suez undersells the imported article; and one of the most interesting phases of the commerce in ice is the rapid growth of the manufacture of artificial ice in many parts of the tropical and semitropical world, even in Asia Minor, Fiji, and the Philippine Islands. It is altogether likely that its production in tropical regions will gradually overcome the widely prevailing prejudice, and that ice will be used for other purposes than merely to cool beverages in barrooms for foreigners.

At the opening of the year we referred with satisfaction to the latest reports from South America, which showed that tranquillity prevailed over the whole of that continent, and that neither civil nor international war interfered with the prosperity of the ten republics We regret to say that our hopes for the continuance of this state of things have not been real ized. Since that time we have had news of a conspiracy in Peru. of a serious revolt in Chill and of a rebellious outbreak in Argentina. The Peruvian conspiracy, which was in the in terest of ex-President Purposs, and raised; mutiny in the garrison at Lima, was promptl dealt with; but its leaders are still awaiting the opportunity for another attack upon th Government. The outl reak in Argentina appears to have been confined to the province of

Entre Rios, and, if we can credit the despatches, it was suppressed by the disarmament of the rebels after an incompetent Governor had been superseded by President Peragoning. The revolt in Chill against President BALMA-CEDA has borne a serious aspect at times during the past week, from the fact that it was supported by three vessels of the Chilian navy and countenanced by a strong body in the Chilian Congress: but we may at any hour bave news that it has been brought to an end

in one way or another.

The disturtances recently reported from these three countries have been brewing for a considerable period of time. When the last of them is over, and we believe it will soon over we shall again hope for tranquillity in the republics of South America.

An interesting and useful craft of modern times, and a craft which had its origin in the most ancient times, is that of the loweller. We a:e told in the book of Genesis how, during the lifetime of Annanam, lowel of gold and silver were given to REBERSH, when she was about to become the wife of Issae, and we read of iewelry after that time in the books of Exodus and Numbers, in four of the prophets, and in Job. the Proverbs, and the Canticles. Some of the lewels referred to were evidently of cunning workmanship and very precious. They were worn by the Jews on the forelead, in the ears around the neck and on other parts of the body. The Egyptians also were them, at the time the Jews were held under bondago by Pharaon, as can be seen in Exodus xi., 2, where the Jewish men and women are instructed to borrow jewels of silver and gold before the flight from Egypt, Some of the ancient Egyptian jewellers were exceedingly skilful and artistic in their operations, and we have yet specimens of their handiwork that are well deserving of admiration. In all the Oriental nations of antiquity, from Armenia and Babylonia to India and China, the jeweller's craft was highly favored as it was also in Greece and Rome. In the first century of the Christian era the boautiful LOLLIA PAULINA, wife of the third Roman Emperor, Califula, wore jewelry that was worth fully \$2,000,000 in our money. During the middle ages the jeweller's art flourished in many European countries, or, we may say, in nearly all of them; and, in our own time, its products are marvellous to behold. The New York Jewellers' Board of Trade

will very surely enjoy its banquet this evening

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

An Appeal to David Beanett Hill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the adoption of the present Constitution of the State, on Nov. 3, 1846, three Governors of New York, and three only, have been sent to the United States Senate by vote of the Legislature after having occupied the office of Gov-

ernor by the direct vote of the people. The first of these was Hamilton Fish, at that time a conspicuous and aspiring party leader. who had been elected Governor on Nov. 7, 1848, for the two years' term beginning on the 1st of January, 1849, and expiring on the 1st of January, 1851. He was elected United States. Senator on March 19, 1851, after a hard contest, and that ended his political career, for he was not reclected, and it was not until 1869 a dozen years later, that he was appointed Secretary of State by President Grant. He was never afterward chosen to an elective post. So far as the people were concerned, his election to the Senate closed his relation with them.

The second Governor to be elected Senator was Edwin D. Morgan, whose second term expired on Jan. 1, 1863, and who was, on Feb 3. 1863, one month later, elected United States Senator. That closed his political career, and, though a candidate, he was defeated for reelection to the Senate in 1869. The war Gove ernor of the Empire State, Mr. Morgan's passage to the Senatorship terminated his political prospects, and when, seven years later, he was a candidate for the office of Governor, he was defeated by a majority of 30,000 by Lucius Robinson, who had been one of his subordinates in the State Administration. Mr. Morgan never ran fc; an office siterward. His political career was at an end. third Governor of New York to become

United States Senator was Reuben E. Fenton, whose term as Governor expired on January 1869, and who, three weeks later, on January, 1869, was chosen Senator. During his two terms as Governor-he was elected in 1864 and again in 1856-he was the leader of the Republican party in New York, and a skilful loader he proved to be: and when it became noces sary, in 1868, to nominate a Vice-President on the Republican ticket, which nomination meant certain election, Mr. Fenton was the choice of the New York Republicans Colfadefeated him. When, some months later, Mr. Fenton was chosen Senator, his career as a political leader was brought to a close. Before his term was half over his power had waned, and he had left the Republican party and joined the Liberals in the Greeley movement. After having been the leader of the Republican party in New York, he went out in obscurity. He was never afterward chosen to an elective office, and the last post to be held by this now almost forgotten chieftain was that of a delegate in a monetary Congress by appointment of R. B. Hayes! Fenton was succeeded the Senate by Francis Kernan, a Democrat of influence and popularity, who was up to the present time the only Demogration Senator chosen from New York in twenty-five years. He never amounted to much afterward: that ended his political career Mr. Kerman is now, I believe, residing in Utlea, unknown to the great majority of his fellow citizens and by many, supposed to be dead. Yet as a candidate for Governor f 1872 he received the suffrages of nearly 400, 30 electors. In the senatorial caucus of 1 :75 he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic legislators.

In the light of so much experience, and in contemplation of the precedents thus estabished. I ask, what does David Bennett Hill. the favorite of the Democratic masses of New York, want in the United States Senate Why should the Democratic party, which in the Presidential contest of 1892 will need in the critical and decisive State of New York his masterly and approved leadership, make such a sacrifice of its prospects and aspirations as his

choice to the Senate must entail? Out of line and touch with people, not filled and not intended by the framers of the Constitution to be filled, through their direct vote, the Senate of the United States has been the bulwark and barrier against ephemeral, unwise, and intermittent policies, a breakwater of conservatism, and a dividing line between the en cronchments of the executive and occasional passions reflected in the popular law-making pranch of the Government. The people of the country are not accustomed to seek within the enute for their Presidential andidates.

I look upon the idea of Lieut.-Gov. Jones that a citizen can be at one and the same time Senator and Governor as entirely unsound: yet. should it prevail and be accepted by the Democratic members of the Legislature as a guide in their deliberations, would Jones suffer: I think not. The man who pays the troight would soon fill a large place in the public mind and become the ideal of many Democrats. In these days of Farmers' Alliances the man who, in a thou sand towns and hamlers, has sold the machine which measures the farmers' crops, would be come as he approached the Capitol a political personage of importance, and would bur the way, with the New York delegates, of any Presidential candidate like Cleveland, whose sympathies, record, and utterances were not with the people. He might not, it is true, and probably would not, become a Presidential possibility himself, but like the hayseed favorite of the Buckeyes. Thurman, in the Democratic National Convention of 1880, he would divide the delegation from his own State. should the aspirant opposed to him stand, as Payne did, for currency contraction, corporate influence, and Republican alliance.

Gov. Hill should stay where he is, or, despite

his praiseworthy and patriotic intentions, he may be the means of making the Democracy stay where it is, out of power in the national New Yore, Jan. 20. Government!

WEAKER OR STRONGER?

Various Opinious on Gov. Hill's Course and its Effect on his Political Future.

Various Opinious on Gov. Hitts Courses and its Defect on his Political Patters.

Proceed souths Descriptional processes of the Course of Sential N. Weed, resolution Forested of Sential N. Weed, resolution From the Sential Course of Sential N. Weed, resolution Forested of Sential Course of Sential N. Weed, resolution for Cultical States Sentator, he nevertheless drooped as we significant remarks indicating that the situation was in the nature of a surpress to thim. He was asked for the Sentator, he nevertheless drooped as register of the Sentator, he nevertheless drooped as register in the Sentator of Sentator o

correspondent:

What is to become of them said to your correspondent:

What is to become of the men who have been allegating themselves from Mr. Cleveland while nourishing the delusion that the Governor would no stand in the way of Mr. Weed's candidacy? They, I am sure, feel aggriered because the Governor did not make it known weeks ago that he would not rofuse the Senatorship. Mr. Cleveland is far stronger as a candidate for President than he was when the Legislature adjourned last week."

Adderman McCarly and his opinions, as a representative of Hugh McLaughlin, may fairly be assumed to represent the sentiments of the kings causty Democracy. Said he to a friend to-day;

"I think that if Governor Hillshould go to the Senate, as I believe he will, he cannot fail to Senate, as I believe he will, he cannot fail to Senate, as I believe he will be cannot fail to attengthen his candidacy for the Iresidential nomination. He is growing all the while. In Washington he will have an opportunity to come in contact with the representatives of Southern and Western States and make new shall enthusiastically support any man whom the Democracy may nominate upon such a platform. I am respectfully, your obedient servant, William H. Martin, Representative of the Beyond district:
"I admire Mr. Cleveland as a very great man, and his matchless herefsm in his advo-

come in contact with the representatives of Southern and Western Estates and make new friends. In my judgment he is the only candidate for the Presidence who can carry New York State. I don't think Mr. Cleveland can carry the State, and yet I have a great respect for his ability. He carried the State once as a candidate for President but only by a small moority, and a second time he lost the State."

This declaration from the Alderman, and others of a like nature, which have been made by prominent Democrats of Brooklys, means that the tip has gone out for kings county Democrats to shout for Hill in 1892. Some of the Kings county Democrats speak of Mr. Cleveland in language so fereible as to be unprintable. The friends of the Governor—and there are not more than six Cleveland men in the Legislature—say that Hill has acted wisely in becoming a candidate for Senator, that his election will prevent a contest which might have caused great seandal, and that he has taken long strides in the direction of the White House.

A Bemocrat on Mr. Cleveland.

A Democrat on Mr. Cleveland.

Washington, Jan. 10 -I am a Democrat of the Tilder school, and I am with you against the Cleveland mon-siresity. If we nominate him we are beat by any-body the Republicans could nominate, unless it be old hoar, Harrison, McKlinley, or Reed. Cervaland can beat nobody. He is strong where strength is not needed and the weakers of all men where strength is essential to success. He is the most effery escent, mush-room frami that has ever humbugged the American people. His claim to credit for the recent victory is a fair sample. In that fight he actually lent his influence to the enemy. He had no time to uo to Ohio, West Virginia, and other hart edelds, but he could run down o Washington and put in an appearance before the Supreme Court, two of whose Judges he had appointed, but for which fact he would no more have been employed in the case than he would have been to defend the English Crown

Three Great Truths Concisely Stated. Pour Ter ve Seferior.

Considerable of the studing has been worked out of There is no cinch yet upon the Democratic nomina

No man who sought loug and carnestly to be e'ected President has ever been sent to the White House.

Plata Speech. From the Southern (Vo) Times

The Pines will oppose Mr. Cleveland's nomination to the last, because he can never raily to his support the bemocratic rank and file again. We doubt very much if he could carry Texas.

the could carry Texas.
We must not depend on a few hurrabs that come from takes hast always cost their votes in the electrical college. for a Republican Parantent.

The Claimant's Prospects. From the Toront (for) News, As a Presi leutial candidate Mr. Cleveland's prespects

are not thattering. If he comes out in favor of free coinage of silver, his if he oppores free coinage he cannot be elected, not even nominated for the Presidency

Strong in Orthography Old Mr. Hustle (to young lady applicant for position as typewriter) - Can you spell well.

Young Lady Applicant - Yes, sir, ordinarly, but I metimes got tangled up when it comes to "artesian."

The Pretty Typewriter.

From the Poston Courier.
The pretty little typewriter
Who takes down what I say,
And langs it on the fleet machine
In such a clever way.

Will sometimes shyly glance at me in a half inquiring way. As if to mek? What in the world. Makes you so sow to day as

And then a look of symmathy Beamson her visuse kind. As it she thought threat things of weight Are do blices in his mind?

But in truth what makes me heatlats, The dimples come and go.

TEXAS AND THE CLAIMANT.

of the Southern States to await the adjustment of dis

sensions now existing in the pivotal Democratic States of the North, and then unite with them in the

is the man or not I cannot say, and I am willing to

crat upon whom these States will unite. During the

administration of Mr. Claveland I seriously objected a

perience has satisfied him that he made a mistake in

retaining political foes in office, and, as far as free coinage of silver is concerned, there can be no doubt but that in the next national platform of the Demo-

cratic party there will be in unmistakable !- sguage a

man, and his matchiess hereism in his atvo-cacy of taril reform to the people of this nation has made him the great faverite and first choice of the Democratic party; but in my mind there is another great question upon which the next i residential election will bing, and that is the free coinage of silver. No man, in my ordinen, ought to be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic National Convention in 1892 who is not in faver of the free coinage of silver. I am very truly, "WILLIAM H. MARTIN."

C. B. Kligore, Representative from the Third

CHARLES STEWART.

leave the determination of that matter to the Deme

Views of the Lone Star Congressmen Upon

devoted to their interests, and without ten-dency toward corporate power or its use in the fiscal affairs of the Government.

J. D. Sayens,

S. W. T. Lauham, Representative from the Lieventh district:

1 to not favor the nomination of any man who is opposed to the free contact of silver, and he see Mr. Cleveland is not my obtain.

S. W. T. Laxman. These are the views of the Trans, and whose there is a treveland strength in congress, it is each, and it that body were the Licetoni College, Mr. Cleveland could not be viceted.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

"I was struck when in some parts of tireat Britain," said a New Yorker. In a question that was frequently asked me when I mingled with people who had heard that I was from America. I was once asked: in west part of the Dominion do you reside? An ther time a polite inquirer said: 'The Queen's American possestions are so large that we sometimes have to ask a resident there whether he is inve to ask a resident there whether he is from Halifax or cucies or Toronto er Windling Vancouver. When I replie, it one case, that I was from New York, the little reason that I was from New York, the little reason that I was from New York, the little New York and I happened to get the New Yorkers had been read, little I remed one though the little little was that was that we the native of the limited of those are not the west and the was that we the native of the limited of the control of the control of the little state.

the hardships of his business, were quoted here a few days ag a Stanley couldrns these remarks in a letter that he wrote last Sa urday from Beston. He says that he is suffering Tom Reston, He says that he is suffering outer fatigue and breastration from his lecturing team, that his date at the continued his mights given to travel from one city to another that he cannot pau of in this rush of work and that he longs for the time when he can get a rest, stance has found that public lecturing is more fathruling that African explaining is more fathruling that way of making money, especially at a time when he cught to be enjoying his honeymoon.

American dentists are very popular in Eng. land. Their a lvertisements are always to be seen in the London Tones and other English purpors. It is also to be noticed that English dentists announce the readiness of herform all operations with the latest America; im-provements. In Paris, likewise, American dentists are greatly invered with French par-renage, and several of them have made for-tunes by their skill.

There are London dealers who advertise their rendiness to buy "east-off cothes for export only." To what country are to se ca-toff clothes exported? A New Yorker who ought to know says that the chief markets for them to know says that the chief markets for them are among the blacks of the british persessions in Africa. Some of them are sent to Asia Minor and the regions be defined on the Red Sen, but more of them to Guinea and the indes of the Hotteniots. It is an ion day for a negro when he can stride around his barraloved brethren in the garb of all, not mannly. There can be no doubt that civilization is promoted by the trade in old clo.

"Why is it." one man asked of another the other day, "that every barber presumes that the tastes and morals of his customers are so low that they must have flash literature or low that they must have flash literature or none at all? The rule seems without an exception. Only one sort of idetire placers is offered to customers, whether years to a fourth ward shop or a shop on Marray Hill. No one mistakes my character anywhere else, but in a barber shop the proprietor, when he wishes to appear very court ons always gives me a copy of a flash weekly paper."

The strange mania for cutting car seats has reappeared, this time in Brooklyn. When the was found that malicious persons enjoyed slit time the present system of four railrous was well under way the loss of money from this mischief became very groat, and brass bands and wires were worn or plaited into the sheets of ration with which the seats are overed. New a shashed sent is rarely seen in New York but in Brooklyn the evil is so great that one company posts an offer of a reward of \$50 for the detection of such offenders.

The reason we sometimes see a pole between the horses in front of a surface car is that new horses are almost always broken in to a pole It enables the driver to handle them more easily. After they are well broken car horses often fall into the bad habit of crowding or shoving against one another. Then a pole is put between them again, and it teaches them to keep apart.

A Brooklyn woman wrote to Collector Erhard: yesterday: "A notification has been sent me from the

Brooklyn Post Office that a package is now under seizure at the Custom House containing one brooch liable to forfeiture, and that application for relief should be made to you. Therefore I throw myself on my knees and begyon to come to my relief. Please, Hon Mr. Somehody, this is a most unoffending little brooch, sent to U.S. by the daughter of a clergyman in the country in England, who the daughter; would die at the stake rather that Lreak the laws of her own or my country and treak the laws of her own or my country and so would the father, for that matter or la However, the law being apparently broken I shall do all in my power to mend it if you will kindly tell me the price of the cement. How much is necessary? I will gladly forward it to you, or to anythody, or do anything that is requested of me, I certainly cannot do more than that. Hoping to hear from you before han that you will come to my relief. I am trustingly yours."

As queer as any duties they perform are the tasks the district messengers have when country ladies employ them to act as guides to the city's sights. It happens very eften that women go to the offices and engage a boy for all day, explaining that they are strangers that they may never come to town again, and that they explaining that they are strangers that they may never come to lown again, and that they want to be taken to the Brocklyn bridge and the Central Park, and to see the animals, the tomb of then, Grant, and any one of twenty other "sights." Now and then women call for a big boy, and explain that they are afraid to be alone while they are shelping.

The next meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Atumna Association will be held in Rivington street at the house where some graduates of Vassar, Smith and Welles ey maintain the nuch talked of "coilege a titement." The young women intend to ask some members of Scrosis to attend and they thin, they will show them more interesting states from their east-side home windows than the Scrosis could look upon from Delm mode, where Scrosis a few days ago had its twenty-second dimer.

C. B. Kligore. Representative from the Third district:

"If the Democratic party can elect any man to the Presidency in 1822 Mr. Cleveland is that man, I think he is the strongest man in the country with the great masses, and the enthusiasm which his name would excite will be a power in the canvass. He has been tried and has shown himself to be a very able, honest, and courageous man and statesman, and in complete touch and sympathy with the people. He nave the country a clean and an aggressive Administration. It is urged new that the policy of that Administration was not in accord with the present demand of the country on the silver question. In my judgment there need be no apprehension on that subject, and that without doubt he will be found in harmony with the people on all the great issues advocated by the Democratic party in 1892.

David B. Cullierson, Representative from the "The risks which New York men take with David R. Culherson, Representative from the Fourth district:

Think the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would be unwise and had politics in view of the himself polity supported by his Administration.

D. B. Culherson.

Silas Hare. Representative from the Fifth:

T believe Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man in the United States for executen to the Presidency in 1832 as matters now stand. I favor his nomination by the Democracy.

States Hare." their digestion," said the proprietor of a group Payd R. Culterson, Representative from the Fourth district:

Tituit the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would be unwise and had politics in view of the town of the new stands and had politics in view of the town of the control of the c of well-known restaurants down town. " is a constant source of surprise to me. Heavy ple and pully puilding are boiled at the very time